TERMS.

THIS PAPER is published weekly, at \$3 in advance, or \$1 at the end of the year. No ing, and would do him the honor to vote he did ask him to leave us in the quiet en- his own old fashioned scruples. He con- operation on the first of January, or certainly paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors until all arrearages are paid-and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be con-Rates of Advertising.

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Twenty-Seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

From the Madisonian, July 3. DEBATE IN THE SENATE

ON THE

and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the trive and preston, and that they would introduce a bank, and that they would introduce a bank of the United States. Here we lead a quieter life as a Bank than a in favor of, and by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky. that Mr. Jefferson's opinions were on the in opposition to the amendment. In adside of the constitutionality of the Bank.—

The late Bank of the Chief States. Here we take the Chief States. Here we take the amendment. In adside of the constitutionality of the Bank.—

The late Bank of the Chief States. Here we take the amendment. In adside of the constitutionality of the Bank.—

The late Bank of the Chief States. The late Bank of the Chief States are not constitutionally of the same of the constitutional that she are stated as a practice.

The late Bank of the Chief States are not constitutionally of the States are not constitutionally of the States. The late Bank of the Chief States are not constitutionally of the same of the constitutional that she are not constitutionally of the same of the constitutional that she are not constitutionally of the same of the constitutional that she are same of the constitution that she are same of vance of a more full report, which we hope He quoted a letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. the United States established agencies in is a difference between the Executive and a Bank would lend but an unquiet existence cal man, and believed no other plan would be seen to be able to publish, we will endeav. soon to be able to publish, we will endeavor to give an outline of the views of the

of the Bank showing contrary views. His

of the Bank showing contrary views. His

saw the star of peace arising. Speaking, the Senate against the continual claims of tary of the Treasury. of Columbia was uncontested. It had been exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time, and had at various times been conceded by Giles, Eppes, and Burrill, of Va., Stone, of Maryland, by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun himself, and by others of "the most straightmitted by the Grand Lama of the Antibank party, General Jackson, and by Mr. Van Buren in his letter to Sherrod Williams. And he appealed to gentlemen on both sides of the chamber to give it their support in a spirit of peace and compromise. He asked his friends only to concede as much as Maine and New Brunswick had

evident as a general proposition. But Con-District—the States have a right to consent the institution on a ground incontestibly not be suggested, and he prayed the gentle- ered the bank to do all the work of a bank, exto the establishment of branches within their limits. The States are sovereignties. Virginia has a right to permit a branch of by planting branches of a federal instituthe Bank of England at Richmond, if she tion within the States without their assent. do it in peace and without interrupting the shade about constitutional doubts—about the pleases. Mr. Rives referred to the fact He feared it would go down in a convul. friendly relations between them. pleases. Mr. Rives referred to the fact of the fact of the States ceding a portion of their tersion. He invoked that spirit of concession of the last to power to make a post office, or establish a custom ritory to the Union for the establishment and compromise in which the Constitution wish to procure any change of epinion in house on the waarves of floston. He had the of arsenals, light-houses, &c. Was it not itself had its origin. Mr. Rives addressed the constitutional views of any gentleman. honor, in this opinion, to concur with the dismade a fundamental principle, by the Senator from Kentucky himself, in regard to ner characterized by Mr. Clay as "able, in- The Senator from Kentucky had himself latin, Crawford, and the whole Republican or the Cumberland Road, that the consent of genious, and eloquent." the States to its passage through their bor- Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, thought the resolution, the result of which had been was this it might be that he was so circumstanders should first be had and obtained? ayes and noes had better be taken on the the scheme which the Senator had now stanced that he could not do this, if he would, Where is the power to deposite the public question, but, before they were taken, he denounced as wild and experimental. We from the want of the concurrence of others, whose money with the Treasurers of the States would say a few words in reply to the Sen- (said Mr. R.) ask our friends to forbear aid was indispensable.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."-JEFFERSON.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

No. 19.

with him on this question. It has been said that the question of the One dollar per square, of twelve lines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for do with some of his political friends. He serted and denied, he desired it settled. other questions. thought it not more settled than the boun- He had hoped it would be settled for 20 | He rose simply for the purpose of redary question. Each party has forborne years at least, at this session; there were lieving himself from the imputation im-Where the insertion of an advertisement is ordered, without the number of insertions being spetio enter upon that territory, and thus preinany other questions, which would yet plied in the tenor of the honorable gencified, it will be inserted, (at the discretion of the served the peace of the world. Why not come up, in which if God spared his life, imitate this example! If gentlemen appeal he intended to take a part, but he hoped ance with a kind spirit, of being so unrea-All advertisements from strangers, as well as all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with to the same in 1791. We can refer many bring back the institution of our fathers, colleagues to compromise their principles the cash, or a reference to some responsible and of them to their distinguished parts in and such as would be acceptable to the and sustain the bill. 1811, '14, and '15. If they plead the ex-ample of 1816—we can remind them of all constitutional scruples, it is a surrender not to believe that he was actuated by any

out of order to refer to the opinions of the counting, and confining its discounts to the principle.

Executive, but Mr. Rives disclaiming any States where branches are to be located, intention of referring to the present views if the States consent. Suppose the States the amendment would be concurred in.

duties of statesmen.

He could say much more, and array on But, in relation to the branching power, it we conscientiously believe is not in our friends to his reasons for so doing. And first, He could say much more, and array on his side the authority of many great names.

Seemed to him to involve the question of bank or no bank—power or no power—bank or no bank Mr. R. read an extract of a letter from Mr. bank or no bank—power of no power.

Jefferson in corroboration of his argument.

He also reminded the Senators from Penn
The Senator from Virginia must excuse him the appeal he had made for concession amendment, they would send this bill out of the period on higher ground.

Mr. ARCHER addressed the Senate at great the appeal he had made for concession amendment, they would send this bill out of the period on higher ground.

Mr. ARCHER addressed the Senate at great the amendment, they would send this bill out of the appeal he had made for concession amendment, they would send this bill out of the period on higher ground.

The senators from Penn
Congress soon. wealth had once instructed her Senators in while he concedes nothing. He wishes us Mr. Rives despaired of saving any thing They needed this Bank now to day, and he remarks, as he was indistinctly heard. He was the representation of a dog so natural

joyment of our own.

thoroughly committed against a Bank.

Mr. CLAY here interposed, declaring it in the District without the power of distry, to concede without a compromise of pullicul party. FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

An animated and interesting discussion arose in the Senate on Thursday, on the motion of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, to amend Mr. Clay's Bank bill, by inserting a provision requiring the assent of the States to the establishment of branches within their limits. On this question, the Senate was addressed at length, and with great ingenuity and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of the city (the Intelligen and ability, by Messrs. Rives and Preston, the Senate representation of power has been often settled. It has as often been unsating of the senator from Kentucky thinks the question of power has been often settled. It has as often been unsating of the states to the feature proceeds on the gentleman find vindicated this amendment, sent the the determined to give it his support. He gave it as his opinion that the sake let the legal and schedastic matter go, and yield to a spirit of compromise.

Those who think they have the decision of the States to the settled.

Those who think they been cheen of the states in the that determined to give it his support. He gave it as his opinion that the sake let the legal and schedastic matter go, and yield to a spirit of compromise.

The settled of the whole state of the States to the state of the whole state of the sta Senators.

Mr. Rives stated that his amendment had been modelled in consonance with the plan believed it could be by general acquies
The Advisionation which had been modelled been modelled in consonance with the plan of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of those was unwilling to enter into any measure which had been with the plan and it will terminate its existence when it into any measure which had been well as a decorate on the Senate.

The classes in the authority of those of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of those of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of those of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of those of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of those of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His under the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views. His winder the laws and authority of the Bank showing contrary views and authority of the Bank showing contrary views and authority of the B who had created the system, had with unto the attempt of Great Britain to assert The question is one of power or no power, astractions.

The debate was yesterday continued.

vaded no disputed territory. The power us not follow the example of that error.

Congress to create a Bank in the District

Mr. Rayrs remarked that he apprehend. He believed that the States would never versed with practical men, and others, and doning the ground taken by the Senator. Senators. amendment, could be carried into successful aration in 1814, subsequent registation and decided still more strongly the constitutionality of a Bank. Although Gen. JackGeorge Clinton adverse to the exercise of the son was re-elected after the veto of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this constitution of the day was then taken up—the bill to incorporate the subscribers of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this constitution of the day was then taken up—the bill to incorporate the subscribers of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this constitution of the day was then taken up—the bill to incorporate the subscribers of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this constitution of the day was then taken up—the bill to incorporate the subscribers of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this constitution of the day was then taken up—the bill to incorporate the subscribers of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this convention to frame the first and the leading objects of the leading objects for which the convention to frame this convention to frame this convention to frame the first and the leading objects of the leading objects Strict Construction. It had also been admitted by the Grand Lama of the Anti-Kentucky having been a patriotic cham- say as to the opinion of the President was, mind. He should vote for the amendment of pion against it, and quoted several impres- we had reason to believe that he would go the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) He

Bank. ciples, but only to forbear to exercise them under the circumstances of the case.

In reference to the power to establish branches, it had been urged with apparent plausibility that Congress could derive no power from the consent of the States which it did not already possess. This was self-tid not already possess. This was that the fielt it his doubt the assent of the States with the possest tid duty to vate now inconsistently with the act in the fielt it his doubt the self-tid not the first time. But he asked was this daty to vate now inconsistently with the act in the fielt it his doubt to the Senate to pass the bill and you will not the senate to pass the bill and you will not the senate to pass

sidered that he was best sustaining the Ad- by the first of April next. There was a prac-Although Mr. Clay admitted that the ministration by coming forward with lanpower of Congress to establish banking in- forbearance to exercise a power was no guage of peace and compromise. If they stitutions over the States had been settled. surrender of that power as a general prin- should differ on this question, they would

to the authority of Congress, we can appeal that at this session we should be able to sonable as to ask him and his twenty-six

1836. Nor did the People settle the quest of power. And so, if you put forth an paltry considerations. He was willing to tion in favor of a bank like the old one in imbecile, incompetent institution, it is also go with him, if he could with a clear conthe late election. He referred to General a virtual surrender. He did not say that science, but if they forced him to separate Harrison's written opinions in 1822, and to many years hence we may not resume it. from him, he cheerfully accepted the rehis letter to Sherrod Williams in 1836, in The Senator from Virginia need not have sponsibility of voting on his own princineither of which did he affirm or claim the power to create a Bank, but on the contra- er of Congress to establish a bank of any with whom he had co-operated in a great Senator. ry believed it could not be chartered without a clear and indispensable necessity.—
Many of the People of Virginia supported
General Harrison on account of his views

To Congress to establish a bank of any
political struggle, which he hoped would be country; but he
begged that no Senator here would believe
that he sanction of the Senator.

With whom he had co-operated in a great
political struggle, which he hoped would
vield fruits of good to the country; but he
begged that no Senator here would believe
that he sanction of the
son the unit came with the sanction of the
son the sanction of the
son that came with the sanction of the
s

of the President, Mr. Clay withdrew. should not assent; then your Bank would After the most mature and solemn deliber-Mr. Rives continued. The Senator from have no power of discounting at all. The ation he had determined to give it his sup-

of the Administration which had been pre- cence. The power of the States to incor- pleases. The clause in the amendment interruption of harmony between the two sented to the Senate, on the call of the Sen- porate Banks has been settled in that way. which speaks of the withdrawal of the branches. But he was not of the opinion boson of the Government. ator from Kentucky. All agreed that the But he wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his

devour their own offspring. This now without representation, and reminded Sentrifle with the People, to try an experiment. With great spirit. The able and argument seemed to stand no chance. But he was ators very impressively of the consequences We have suffered by rash experiments; tative Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. he presumed, the views of the Administration, he had brought forward a plan that intion, he had brought forward a plan that inthe cry of the Jackson administration. Let

Mr. Clay. The gentleman may have
the did of arguithe would give the gentleman from Massa.

The would give the gentleman from Massa.

The senter from Kentucky interposed to
The Senator from Kentucky interposed to

latin, to the jealousy of the people, to the sins of the old Bank of the U.S., and to Buren's election was no test, because it ing the discussion of this bill, and he acknowledge of the buren's election was no test, because it ing the discussion of this bill, and he acknowledge of the people, to the Buren's election was no test, because it ing the discussion of this bill, and he acknowledge of the people, to the Buren's election was no test, because it ing the discussion of this bill, and he acknowledge of the people of the buren's election was no test. the fact of the honorable Senator from depended on other questions. All he would edged that such a change had taken place in his pion against it, and quoted several impressive passages from Burke in relation to the Whig party on the subject of a reasons for this. Having been one of the com-Mr. Rives admitted that the Senate Com- He believed that the President would not mittee by which this bill was reported, he falt a in reference to the disputed boundary line.

He did not ask them to surrender their principles, but only to forbear to exercise them

Mr. Rives admitted that the Senate Committee had improved the Secretary's plan in guarding the national honor by preventing and participles, but only to forbear to exercise them

power of Congress to set up branches any where. called for the plan of the Secretary by a ganization of former days. But the difficulty

tical point of the matter. This bank, if the

ground he was standing on, but he had no more doubt than he had of his existence that, if they doeed to recommand to their favor the plan proadhered to the bill as reported from the com. posed by his honorable collargue? adhered to the but as reported to the but as

lence, that if they possed such a bill, they would have no Bank this session,

General Harrison on account of his views in opposition to a bank with unrestricted powers. How was it with the candidate powers and powers and powers of the powers and powers are the powers and powers. The powers are the powers and powers and powers are the powers are the powers and powers are the powers are the powers and powers are the powers and powers are the powers are the powers are the powers are the powers and powers are the powe for the second office! No one was more faculties of a National Bank. The Senator him, but for his country, in the name and it would, at the same time, do a great deal to which he would not do, and he would not, from preserve the harmony and union of the ascendant, any considerations, come here and act under the

good that such a measure might do, at the same once, let us see the considerations on which the

after all-like a fortification on a bost le border, agreed on this session. ished institution of their own, reposing up the conclusion was made to operate on the Senate.

desirous that something should be done, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question that the question of the paltry tax of three pence per pound on tea under such circumstances, and quoted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of self-ted the admonitory language of Burke, that the question should be settled, and the country freed from the agitations of it. Did those who entertained doubts, retained doubts, retained the country from Massachusetts. All the properties of the Senator from Virginia with a country freed from the agitation of its subject without denging the country from Massachusetts. All the country from Massachusetts and the country from the agitation of its subject without denging the country from Massachusetts. All the coun

personal allusions to the mover of the chosetts the reasons for a higher sense of daty. The Senator from Kentucky interposed to ed no difficulty in relation to the apprehended refusal of the States, &c. He had concept the states of explanations, definitions, defi question, and would state a few facts, on which to God he could; but when they went farther, and his judgment had been formed, as to the unques. said that he had collected this information from tionable power of this Government to establish the Executive, or any body that ever exchanged

> was so had down by Madison in his history of Mr. CHOATE soid, in outcook on this explathat convention, and our forefathers never failed nation, it must beto accomplish any laudible object. In the next place he had the most indisputable testimony that they had a recomplished that same object, and that swee as he had given it. evidence was given in their own actr. He believed that there should be a rotation of before this was stated-

the Banks as of the officers under Government, and he would say that his mind was inclined to "el at great length. In argument against the adop the one term principle. There was a great deal tion of the amendment, and in frequent reference of sound policy in not rechartering a Bank, but to the views of his collection (Mr. Rives.) carrying it again to the people. The question of Mr. RIVES replied in detail to the arguments a Bank had been decided by expedience, but brought up against his course of action, and pressabove all in the only constitutional force, and led on the Senate the adoption of the transmission, that was by trial in the Supreme Court. It had as a measure of concession, and sampted to pres-been settled as the unanimous opinion of that ent circumstances like more way to various Court, to be a power constitutionally authorized | Senators, for explanation - an account of which, evident as a general proposition. But Congress has power to establish a Bank in the

but by his amendment he desired to plant strife. A Bank on safer principles could their boundaries. In the mean time they empower by the General Governments and it that did not lin countries with his remarks, will seem appear? settle the question they had no Constitution. When he was asked to re open the arona, and unsettle the question, he must withhold his assent. There is a painter at the corner of St. Charles He was constrained by the most imperious duty, and Camp streets, who has reached an extraordisand he could not concede it on his conscience. Bary degree of accomposition in his trade. It But, on any question of mere expediency, he is said that he painted a more suitable the other day But, on any question of mere expediency, he would be the last man that would drive another from the war. He believed in concession; but when they correndered the great foundations on which property itself rested, on a mere notion of the last parties a rew beef steak so empirishely which property itself rested, on a mere notion of office has parties a rew beef steak so empirishely exmaking property more secure, he could not not that the dogs want their talk and book wisifully eigen any such principles. He was asked to give ery tone they pass to window. - Parla Norte up the history of the country on this question, America. and the objects which the fathers of the Constiand the objects which the fathers of the Consti-tution had in coming together, and to give up all the lights of legislative experience, and the opin-tions of the greatest men and patriots. He was a sixely related the property of the control of the strongle—a scall piece, representing a water with well filled money with the Treasurers of the States would say a few words in reply to the Sentence without their consent? Yet, with their consent? Yet, with their consent, have we not that power?

| States | Would say a few words in reply to the Sentence would say a few words in reply to the Sentence would say a few words in reply to the Sentence would say a few words in reply to the Sentence would say a few words in reply to the Sentence would say a few words in reply to the Sentence would say a few words in reply to the Sentence wo

Congress to support an institution whose branching powers should be confined to the States assenting. He had always known the Senators to come to branch the senators in the was indistinctly heard. He said the shake the profound convictions or to disturb the was willing that the doctrine of the Constitution whose shake the well pointed this Bank now to day, and he the was indistinctly heard. He was indistinctly heard, the was willing that the doctrine of the Constitution, as understood in Virginia, wholl be expectent people sooner by adopting this amend. He had always known the Senators to come to disturb the profound convictions or to disturb the was willing that the doctrine of the constitution whose shake the well pointed the said thought they would meet the great demand of an expectant people sooner by adopting this amend. He had always known the Senators to come to disturb the profound convictions or to disturb the was willing that the doctrine of the Senators to disturb the was milling that the doctrine of the Senators to disturb the profound convictions or to disturb the was milling that the doctrine of the Senators to disturb the was fausthed in the was fausthed to disturb the profound convictions or to disturb the was fausthed to disturb the would regard the instructions as still bind- did not ask him to give up his opinions, but some consideration for the stubbornness of bill a law this session, and that it would go into a write the did not ask him to give up his opinions, but some consideration for the stubbornness of bill a law this session, and that it would go into

not be the expounder for him and his State. His honorable colleague had made several propositions to which he gave his entire concurrence. What was the conclusion to which his honorable colleague had arrived? It was not only that it was incumbent upon them to support some form of a Bank of the United States, but a particular form which had been put before them by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now again in the amendment presented by his colleague.

The object of his riving was to show why he was obliged, with a foll perception of the moactuated, to refuse compiliance. It was no longer amendment was adopted, was to go out armed a secret in this House or the country-here were with power to do every thing a Bank could do, two propositions for a Bank, one reported from teept discounting.

Look at the alternative. He knew the delicate retary of the Treasury. These two were in collision. And what were the considerations ad-

He believed he would be justified in asking Mr. CLAY wished to be allowed to make an floor who would maintain that position. Why, inquiry. The Senator had expressed with great than, when they had reason to believe that a portion of the Cabinet had dissented from that peculiar position, why was it now pressed open He was disposed to give great respect to the outlantar's opinions, but he would oblige him the President. He asked of the several gentieentering into the details by which he arrived men, highly talented and learned, who had advacated this plan, whether the Senate had heard Mr. CHOATE said he could not give the San. any thing like an argument from any one of them ator his reasons within the rules of parlimentary No, they had be not months but imployation, and lebate. He believed, however beyond this, that that was the ground on which they pressed one they could not send out of Congress, at this see of the most important measures, which was to sion, the bill that came with the sanction of the work for a long time to come for aminent west

influence of any such motives-he would not act In the next place, did it not appear, in an extended view, that it was a thing infinitely desirable to make such a charter of the bank, that
while they could afford to the country all the

United States. This belog the aspect of the

never at peace, always buildgrent, never falling. Mr. CLAY said, the Senator stated it much perhaps, but never sate, the price and inciter of more positive than now. He did not know how hoselity insuperable. He wanted to see a Bank he got his information, but wanted to learn the

Mr. CHOATE said, it was proper that linestablishment of a new fiscal agent of some sort was necessary. The sub-Treasury had been regulated by the months of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the assent of Congress is that a disagreement on this point with his should say that he had never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the branches with the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear to discuss the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear the last never exchanged a list of the wished to forbear the wished to forbear the wished to forbear the last n sort was necessary. The sub-Treasury had been repudiated by the people. What must be substituted! He was always of portion of the American people? We are possible that the State bank deposite system.

There are more instances of destance and that what cannot dreading this here would bave that effect, and not dreading this, he felt reluctant to go against the power than in favor. Is been done directly, may be done indirectly. The had said, and reduced the would compromise no practical man; and this was presented as a practical man; and this was a practical man; and this was presented as a practical man; and this was presented as a practical man; and this was a pr opinion that the State bank deposite system could be made to answer the purpose; but in this he was concurred with on one side only by his colleague, while the Opposition, who had created the system, and great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing branches how are you to the first head no doubt of his duty and of the expectation of establishing branches how are you to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He referred to the history of the controversy as furnishing a great monitory lesson. He new understood the Senator from the American people? We are twenty six branches how are you to the history of the Executive, and then we began to split on a rock of abin our history, when they could differ and still Kentucky had got the authority from which he, differ at peace.

It was most practical to retain this absoluted doctrine, to recognize it in their legislation on Mr. CLAY rose to vindicate himself from the

Treasury proposed a measure, avoiding how much, but with how little power the how much, but with how little power the opposition to the amendment, and he was proposed to the could not shake off. Constitutional objections, he thought he world may be governed. He cautioned the amendment is in the words of the Secrewas hostile to his colleague's proposition, that would be thrown over them, under the could not pass this session, and that as a friend of the people, and desirous to relieve them at

Mr. Rives remarked that he apprehend- He believed that the States would never amendment. This drew out Mr. Rives in which prevented him from responding to the call know on what he rested this belief. He said, and ment. He regarded this question as a settled opinions that he could not control, although would

tion came together, was to give the power to this swer his (Mr. Clay's inquiries without a breach

Mr. CLAY asked that question

Mr. ChOATE said that he must take the an

Mr. ARCHER ressured the floor, and continu-

Mr. RIVES replied in detail to the argements

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